THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VI. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Wednesday, November 14, 1827. No 47.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
25 kegs white Lead,
Paint, Oil, Putty,
Window Glass,
Spirits Turpentine,
AND
20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour, on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

A. N. HAYDEN

HAVING re-commenced business at his usual stand in this place, takes this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that having on hand a general assortment of Iron, and a good supply of first quality Cast Steel, he is ready to furnish them with any kind of work in his line, viz:—Edge Tools of every description, which he will warrant inferior to none, Vessel and Mill work, Wheel Tires, &c. &c. at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms for cash or corn in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 31. *Et.*

COTTOM'S
Virginia and North Carolina
ALMANACKS
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1828.

For sale by
Wm. S. Carter.
Elizabeth-City, Oct. 31.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CAPIAS', printed, and for sale at
THIS OFFICE.

Books & Stationary.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale the following articles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Murray's Grammar, Exercise, Introduction and Reader—Walker's Dictionary—Dabell's, Pike's, and Jesse's Arithmetics—Cumming's and Morse's Geography and Atlas—Testaments—Bibles—Spelling Books—Copy and Cyphering Books—Copy Plates—Slates, Pencils, Ink and Quills.

An assortment of blank books—Cards—Pocket Books—Memorandum do.—Writing Paper—Rice do.—Rogers' Silver steel Penknives—Pocket do.—Razors and Straps—Shaving boxes—Genuine Naples Soap—Pocket Combs—Tooth Brushes—Lorrillard's Macaboy Snuff—Camphor—Mace—Nutmegs—Cloves—Court Plaster—Shoe Brushes and Blacking. Besides a variety of Fancy Articles.

ALSO,
Johnson's Dagon PLOUGHS.

ALMANACKS
For the year of our Lord
1828.

Wm D. Gordan. *Agent.*
Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

Fall and Winter Goods

We have received by the late arrivals from the North a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Blue, black, steel mixt & drab Cloths,
Blue and drab Cassimeres,
Plain black and fig. plain and col'd Bombazettes,
Blue and steel mixt satinets (some very fine,)
Rose, point and duffle Blankets,
White, red, green & yellow Flannels,
Green Baize, heavy do Kerseys,
Woolen, worsted, cotton and silk Hosiery,
Cotton Cambricks, jaconett, mull mull and book Muslins,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Diapers,
A great variety of S fine & common Prints,
Black fig. and plain col'd Canton Crapes and Robes,
Superfine black Nankin Crapes,
Black Bombazine, blk. silk Handkerchiefs,
Yellow, scarlet and flag Silk, do.
Black and col'd Italian Crapes, very fine,
Cambrick and furniture Dimities,
Bleach'd, brown, striped and plaid Domestics,
3-4 and 5-4 indigo checks, cotton Yarn.
HATS—a general assortment of mens' fine beaver and castor hats, 15 doz. wool do. assorted.
SHOES—ladies fine Morocco and prunelle, a large assortment of negroes coarse shoes and bootees and womens' and boys' calf do—and a general assortment of Groceries—all of which have been bought on advantageous terms and are offered for sale at fair prices.

Wright & Williams.
Oct. 24.

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
New wheat family Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.
Just received and for sale by
Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. *Tf*

LEGHORN BONNETS.

WE will open to-day a package of the above article, among which are some of a superior quality, and will be sold at unusually low prices.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

MONEY!

A SMALL ROLL of money was left in the Store of the subscriber, the owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

H. N. Williams.
Elizabeth-City, November 7.

Attention Cavalry!!

THOSE persons who have put their names to the list, and all others desirous of joining the company of Cavalry about to be formed in this County, are requested to meet in this town on Saturday the 17th instant.

Stop the Robbers!

THE shop of WILLIAM B. GREGORY was opened by some villain on Friday night last with a false key, and plundered of the following articles, viz:—one quarter of beef, salted the same evening, all of his spirits, one 2 gallon keg and one 3 pint decanter of brandy, one piece of tobacco, half box soap, 600 segars, half grose pipes, one do. white metal buttons, 30 large ginger cakes, one box best crackers, one and half bushel meal, two-thirds of a barrel of cider, one blue cloth coat, a clothes and shoe brush, one pair of new calf skin shoes with a pair of small silver shoe buckles attached thereto—on the lining of one of the quarters was written the following words—"William B. Gregory's shoes made by Joseph Jonson Elizabeth-City price $2." If any person should hear of any of the above articles, & will give the sufferer information, he will take it as a great favor. It being only eight weeks to a single night, since his house and nearly all its contents was consumed by fire.

William B. Gregory.
Elizabeth City, Nov. 7.

WILL BE SOLD

On Saturday the 1st of December, the Plantation whereon the Subscriber now resides, containing one hundred and ten acres, a considerable part of which is under a good state of cultivation. The Dwelling is spacious and comfortable with all necessary out houses, all of which have lately undergon a thorough repair. The situation is a very eligible one for the mercantile business, being in the heart of the most populous part of the county. At the same time will be sold my life estate in three other Tracts of Land; and also my crop of Corn, and other goods and chattles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

George W. Boyd.
Newbegun Creek, Nov. 7. *tds.*

The Subscribers

Have received per schr. Kitty Flowers, from Norfolk, and Madison's Barge from New-York,
60 bbls. prime and cargo Pork,
70 do. family superfine and fine Flour,
12 do. pippin Apples, &c. &c.
WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.
Elizabeth City, Nov 7.

Bolting Cloths.

A few pieces for sale by
WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.
Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office

Perpetual Motion.—The machine recently exhibited in Springfield, by a watchmaker, and which was supposed by many to possess that fanciful power of keeping itself in motion, has come to a *stand-still.*

Winter.—The Vermont papers say that the snow has already fallen to the depth of one foot upon the White Mountains.

Farmer's Repository.

Laboring Oxen and Horses.

Instead of turning oxen and horses, which you use frequently, into a large pasture, where it is difficult to find them, keep them in a stable or yard, and mow grass for them and give them other green and dry food. Keep water always at hand, and litter to absorb the manure.—Young says lucerne is the best plant for food; but cabbages, oats, Indian corn, green or dry hay, &c. may be used.

Barn Yards.—It is time to begin, on leisure days, to cart into your barn yards such substances as will serve for manure, as swamp-mud, clay, fern or brakes, marsh-mud, peat, turfs, weeds, stubble, which may be worth cutting, &c.

Hay.—To try the heat and color of the hay in a stack, thrust in a scaffold bolt, to give easy admission to a gunrod, with a strong worm at the end of it, with which samples may be drawn out. If the stack wants air, make many of these holes, which will give vent to the heat.

Fodder.—The tops of Indian corn, cut as rye straw, mixed with potatoes or meal, is recommended as superior to rye straw, used in the same manner for fodder. The corn stalk contains a great quantity of farine substance, and is very nutritive. Cut and scalded with a little bran, they are very good food for milch cows. In the common way, the blades are eaten, and the stacks wasted; but by adopting the plan recommended, the whole is saved.

Food for Calves.—Heat as much water as the calf will drink; throw in one or two handsfull of oatmeal when it boils, and let it boil one minute; then suffer it to cool to the temperature of new milk, and add one or two pints of skimmed milk. On this the calf will thrive: and the milk of the cow will be saved for the dairy.

Cider.—Apples should be thoroughly ripened, and perfectly dry when gathered. Keep them in the cider-house until sufficiently mellow to be ground. Cider should always be made in cool weather, the wind blowing from the west or north-west. If the wind blows from the south the cider is generally hard and unpleasant. Cider should not be pressed out of the pomace sooner than 10 or 12 hours after the apples are ground; and the flavor will be better by thus remaining. After it is pressed out, it should be strained thro' sand, which will take out all the sediment, and thereby prevent it fermenting too much. Procure coarse sand from a river or pond, and put it in a cistern suitable for the purpose, first placing a layer of straw at the bottom, to prevent its wading through. Put in water sufficient to rinse out all the dust, and let it run till it comes out clear. Then strain the cider; and as fast as it runs through, put it in suitable casks, place it in a tight, cool cellar,—and when the fermentation is over, bung it tight; and let it remain for future use.

Improving the breed of Cattle.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject, by a gentleman to whose liberality, zeal and intelligence, this state is much indebted. The importance of improving the breed of cattle and domestic animals is made abundantly manifest from the fact, that lean stock cattle, to the value of 800,000 dollars, are yearly brought from the interior of New-York, and sold in this state, at an average advance of one-third more price, than cattle of a similar description from the interior of our own state. The cattle from New York are of better breed than ours. They feed easier and grow larger; and as before stated, are considered worth one-third more.

Every body knows there is little or no difference in the trouble and expense of raising one colt more than another, yet one of a particular make and breed, at a given age, will be worth ten times as much as the other. One horse will travel with double the speed, and perform twice the labor of another, and with more ease to himself. So with horned cattle. One cow will give four times as much milk as another, and not cost a cent more to keep her. Also with pigs. Put two pigs of different breeds into the same pen, and with the same food, at a given time, one pig will be found twice the weight of the other. All this shows the immense importance it is to farmers to procure the best stock. To promote this beneficial purpose, is the aim of the Agricultural Societies, and the design of their exhibitions and cattle shows.

[Pennsylvania Gaz.

INDIAN CORN.—Since I have taken up the pen, allow me to say, that Indian corn sown broadcast for fodder is a very valuable and certain crop; of this, the experience of two dissimilar seasons has convinced me. In the extreme drought of the last year and the abundant moisture of the present, the crop has prospered and generously compensated for the labor and expense bestowed on it.—Three quarters of an acre of ordinary land, with a light dressing of manure, from one and a half bushel of seed, produced me two tons (by estimation) of excellent fodder. With skilful management, I have no doubt the product might be doubled.—*[New England Farmer.*

Internal Improvement.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO V.

The town of Newbern has been proposed as a starting point for a Railroad directly to the city of Raleigh. Valid reasons are to be shown for such a measure. A wise people will proceed to act upon a plan, only when it is shown satisfactorily that the public welfare will be the consequence.

Newbern is among such of our towns as are best situated for commerce by sea. It is certainly placed in our lower country between the northern and southern limits of that part of our state. Its opportunities at the present time are to be very differently estimated from what they once were, connected as it now is by the Harlow Canal with Beaufort, the best seaport of the state. Were Ocracocke the only outlet of commerce from Newbern, little could be hoped from it.—From the reports of Fulton our late Engineer, the depth of water for vessels passing through the inlet up to Newbern is at the utmost but eight or nine feet.—The inlet itself, on account of the shoals in front of it, is not favorable for entrance from the sea. Though Ocracocke will probably be always used by coasting vessels, were this our only prospect we should have little reason to hope that Washington, Edenton, Plymouth, Newbern, and other towns round Albemarle and Pamtico sounds could ever become of much consequence in a foreign trade. It is the prospect from Newbern to Beaufort, that attracts and fixes the choice upon the former of these places, as the point from which it is expedient to commence a Railroad directly for the capitol, & then to proceed westward through the middle of the state, till it reaches the mountains.

It might well appear remarkable that North Carolina should have always considered her condition so desperate as she has ever deemed it, while such a harbor as Beaufort was upon her coast. Let us advert to the words of the Engineer, and would that they might forever return upon our ear with their re-animating sounds. In regard to the Harlow Canal he says, "I am of opinion that the benefits resulting from the opening of so important a communication with one of the best inlets on the coast, will much more than compensate for the amount of the estimate. A very great Bermuda and Northern trade is carried on at Newbern, which must" without the Canal "pass through the Ocracoke Inlet. Vessels drawing a moderate quantity of water can take in only a partial loading, until they get over the Swashes: they then complete their cargo from lighters.—The passage for lighters from Newbern to the Swashes is long, and sometimes dangerous: the anchorage for the shipping is by no means a safe one. The Clubfoot Creek empties itself into the Neuse before that river is of sufficient extent to cause any risk from the conveyance by lighters.—*The water on the Bar and in the harbor of Beaufort is of a sufficient depth to allow of vessels from two hundred to three hundred tons burthen entering. The anchorage is safe by being well land locked.*"

It is the last statement which deserves our most attentive consideration. The harbor and the depth of water at Beaufort giving entrance and room to vessels as high in freight as 300 tons, together with the Harlow Canal, throw open prospects of indefinite prosperity to the state by its commercial opportunities. The subject is worthy of attaching upon it our faithful examination in all its diversity of reference, and its future consequences. The channel and harbor at Beaufort are not liable to change by the fluctuations common upon other parts of Wimble's map exhibits it as a ship channel in 1738, and Lawson states its depth of water still farther back in 1718 precisely the same as it is at the present

dar.* The merchant vessels and regular Packets which sail between New-York and Liverpool, or any other port in Europe, are many of them between 250 and 300 tons in burden.—Vessels of 250 or 300 tons are well fitted for carrying on trade to any port on the other side of the Atlantic, or the West Indies, or South America. If we look at our map of the sea-coast at Beaufort, and connect with its directions the circumstance that a vessel south of Cape Lookout comes at once from an open sea into harbour, without long and winding channels to consult, we shall find that few harbours along the whole extent of our coast are better for entrance. Any wind between the south east and south west points carries a vessel directly into Beaufort. A wind between the north east and north west, sends one immediately out to sea, an object always desirable to mariners next to going into port. These are circumstances which constitute the very best privileges of a good harbour, for such vessels as its depth of water is fitted to receive.—Nor ought we wholly to forget that though in time of peace it adds to the value of a harbor to have a deep and easy entrance; when war occurs the seaport town within, if it be not strongly and expensively fortified, invites upon it all the power and fury of the enemy.

Beaufort has all the advantages of immediately fronting on the sea. In consequence of this its healthiness is unquestionable, and this accords with its past history and the constant experience of its inhabitants. It is better situated on this account than Norfolk, and as it cannot be surpassed in this respect by Charleston or any place to the south, its latitude must give it greatly the superiority in a comparison with any port in that direction.

Let the expense of transportation from the wide back country, be reduced by means of a Railway to little or nothing and as a commercial city it must advance with instant and rapid progress to prosperity and a numerous population. Many of us perhaps are but little aware of the effects of trade when its facilities are once created. At the site of the present town of Rochester on the western Canal of New York, there were in 1813 three houses only. That place is now swelled to the dimensions of ten thousand inhabitants.

It is precisely 270 miles west of Albany, and from the latter place to New York is a hundred and forty-five miles more; yet it is in this city that Rochester and the country around it, through the distance of 415 miles, find a market for their grain, and the productions of their industry. It is from the same town of Rochester and still more distant places that flour is brought to this very Newbern of ours, and sold at five and a half and six dollars a barrel. And can it, must it, will it be that we the inhabitants of North-Carolina shall think the payment of one dollar and eighty-five cents from each taxable poll in five years, by annual instalment of 37 cents a year, is too great a sum when this is all that is necesary for effecting so great a change, for making this now "solitary wilderness to blossom as the rose!" Surely such cannot be our feelings. We shall not consent to continue under such depressing disadvantages, if we really can disengage ourselves from their fatal effects with so much ease and certainty.

Does it not appear then, that this is the place on which North Carolina may with the soundest policy, and the most comprehensive wisdom, direct her eye as offering most indubitable and animating prospects of national relief! If we are convinced that at this place is a valuable harbour for her commerce on the ocean, it may become no less a haven of refuge from that sea of uncertainty and despondency, on which she has been tossed May we not indulge the pleasing thought, without the charge of extravagance, that in her town of Beaufort she does possess a gem, which as it shall be her diligence and care to have it polished and enchased, will shine with increasing lustre upon the brow of her beauty.

It is an easy matter by widening the Harlow Canal a few feet, and deepening it two or three, to throw it open to the free passage of steam boats, and then the whole commerce of the Albermarle and Pamlico waters, would by the easiest, promptest, and safest navigation possible, be concentrated at Beaufort. If it be apprehended by any, that the waters of these sounds are too dangerous for the steamboat, though it can scarcely be that any will think so, let it be remembered that the Chesapeake presents fully as great exposure, and yet this is continually traversed by boats of this description. Not less difficult is a passage up and down the Mississippi, yet this may be said to swarm with them. Nor let it be imagined that steamboats may not pass along a Canal. Into common Canals they must not be admitted, on account of the contracted limits of such Canals for boats drawn by one or two horses. But there are Canals upon which steamboats work continually, and it is unnecessary to refer to any other than the Caledonian Canal through which such boats run regularly,

* See "Reports of Public Improvement" for 1820, p. 11, 14. Also for 1821. p. iv. and vi.

making a circuitous route, partly by sea and partly by the Canal, between Edwinburgh and Glasgow. The two feet by which the Clubfoot creek is higher than the Harlow at the time of low water in the latter, make it now necessary to have a lock to prevent too strong a current.* In a Canal for a steamboat, such a current would be of little or no consequence, and the lock unnecessary. Were as much more excavation done as to open a steamboat passage to Beaufort, it is probably an end would be put forever to all lightering at the Swashes. A steamboat could then pass from Edenton to Beaufort in twenty-four hours, and from Newbern to Beaufort in four. It is suggested to all the commercial towns upon the Albemarle and Pamlico waters, whether it would not be well for them to unite among themselves without delay, thus to annihilate their distance from Beaufort.—An enterprising population so extensive as this, could soon burst away the barrier to steamboats at Harlow Canal, and a year's enjoyment of the commercial opportunities thus secured, would probably return into their bosom ample remuneration for any instant sacrifice necessary to accomplish it. Were this done, of what use would it be to expend the eighty thousand dollars reported by Mr. Fulton to be requisite for clearing out the Old Swash, or the thirty thousand for Teache's channel?†

After the exposition now given, the reason will probably be conspicuous for directing our choice upon Newbern as the commencing point of a Railway intended for the accommodation of the people to the western extremities of the state. On the arrival of the waggons at that place, their loads may be discharged for storage, or sale, or for transmission afterwards to Beaufort down the river by the Harlow Canal, at the discretion of the owner. It were easy even to provide for placing the waggons with their loading on board of the boat, to avoid any detention or expense of storage short of Beaufort, should this be an object with the proprietor of the goods.

After the views which have been presented, let us pause and reflect upon the vast interests they involve. That the people of North Carolina are laboring under a privation of opportunities for market, and that this is keeping them depressed and embarrassed, is a self-evident truth. Is there no remedy for this evil? We have a good entrance from the sea for ships of 300 tons. Beaufort has always been neglected as a seaport, because there were no means of getting at it from the interior parts of the country, either by land or water, without a cost upon transportation forbiding all possibility of profit. Farmers therefore have been compelled to submit to the pitiful prices and the slow and uncertain payments of their own neighborhoods, except when necessity drove them though all obstructions to some distant market for indispensable articles and a little cash.—It is proved by actual experience now daily going on, that were a Railway prepared from Newbern to the mountains through the middle of the state, a barrel of flour could be conveyed upon it 250 miles for less than thirty cents. In stating these numbers the writer speaks wavily.—He is fully assured that this small price does not exceed that which will be realized upon trial, can be proved by facts in other places, and can be even shown satisfactorily to every one who will examine for himself such a statement as will be made in our next number. A toll being supposed of 20 cents a barrel for the same distance and it could not be more than 10, probably not 5, the barrel of flour which would sell for five dollars, 250 miles from Beaufort, could be sold with equal profit for five dollars and a half at the seaport, and for less than five and a half, at any place short of it. The same thing is equally demonstrable of cotton, iron, flaxseed or any other article. Such a Railroad can be made, provided every citizen will agree that each taxable poll shall pay 37 cents a year for the purpose. Every man will admit that no sooner would such a Railroad be prepared for action, than merchants and capitalists would flock to Beaufort or Newbern to seize the profits of their business upon our cotton, flour, iron, tar, pitch, & turpentine staves, spars, bacon, lard, butter, tobacco, and upon the return trade wholesale or retail in salt, sugar, tea, coffee, fish and all sorts of dry goods for farmers and merchants through the country.—That which was a maxim among the Jews of old, and which is applied in the scriptures, will hold here also. "Wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Wherever planters, manufacturers, and merchants can meet upon terms favorable to their mutual interests, there each will find the other prepared and eager for commercial transactions.

The way then is clearly open before us. No sooner shall we resolve on the means, than we shall begin to see the end hastening into execution. The consequences to result in changing the face of our country, and in meliorating the condition of the people, are absolutely incalculable, while they are absolutely sure. Such causes have operated heretofore to the relief and prosperity of others, and whenever they are renewed, they will with all the certainty of the immutable laws of nature, operate again. The work of a single year, after the commencement of a such a Railway at Newbern, will, by the practical and convincing evidence of its immediate utility, dissipate all our doubts and apprehensions, and we shall go on happily and with an irresistible ardor to its completion.

CARLION.

* See "Reports of Public Improvement" for 1820, p. 2.

† See "Reports of Public Improvement" for the year 1820, p. 25. The "Old Swash," and "Teaches' Channel" are two sandy shoals of 7 or 8 feet in depth, over one or the other of which vessels must pass, that would go out to sea or come in, through Ocracoke Inlet.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

We this day lay before our readers a list of the members of the Twentieth Congress, complete, with the exception of such as have yet to be chosen to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Mr. *Forsyth* of Georgia, and Mr. *Evans* of New-York, and by the deaths of Mr. *Wilson* of Ohio, and Dr. *Young* of Kentucky.

[*National Journal.*

Twentieth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

SENATE.

Main.—John Chandler, *Albion K. Parris.

New Hampshire.—Samuel Bell, Levi Woodbury.‡

Massachusetts.—Nathaniel Silsbee, *Daniel Webster.

Connecticut.—*Samuel A. Foot, Calvin Willey.

Rhode-Island.—Nehe. R. Knight, Asher Robbins.

Vermont.—Dudley Chase, Horatio Seymour.

New-York.—Martin Van Buren, Nathan Sanford.

New Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, Ephraim Bateman.

Pennsylvania.—William Marks, *Isaac D. Barnard.

Delaware.—*Louis M'Lane, Henry M. Ridgeley.

Maryland.—Samuel Smith, Ezekiel Chambers.

Virginia.—L. W. Tazewell, *John Tyler.

North Carolina.—John Branch, Nathaniel Macon.

South Carolina.—William Smith, Robert Y. Hayne.

Georgia.—J. M'Pherson Berrien, Thos. W. Cobb.

Kentucky.—Richard M. Johnson, John Rowan.

Tennessee.—John H. Eaton, Hugh L. White.

Ohio.—Wm. H. Harrison, Benjamin Ruggles.

Louisiana.—Dominique Bouligny, Josiah S. Johnson.

Indiana.—William Hendricks, Jas. Noble.

Mississippi.—Thos. H. Williams, Powhatan Ellis.

Illinois.—Elias K. Kane, Jesse B. Thomas.

Alabama.—Henry Chambers, William R. King.

Missouri.—David Barton, Thomas H. Benton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine, 7.—John Anderson, *James W. Ripley, *Samuel Butman, Peleg Sprague, Rufus M'Intire, *Joseph F. Wingate, Jeremiah O'Brien.

New Hampshire, 6.—*David Barker, jr. Joseph Healey, Ichabod Bartlett, Jonathan Harvey, Titus Brown, Thos. Whipple, jr.

Vermont, 5.—Heman Allen, Rollin C. Mallary, ‡Daniel A. A. Buck, Geo. E. Wales, Jonathan Hunt.

Massachusetts, 13.—Samuel C. Allen, *Benjamin Gorham, John Bailey, *—— Hodges, *Isaac C. Bates, Jno. Locke, B. W. Crowninshield, John Reed, John Davis, *Joseph Richardson, Henry W. Dwight, John Varnum, Edward Everett.

Rhode Island, 2.—Tristram Burges, Dutee J. Pearce.

Connecticut, 6.—John Baldwin, Orange Merwin, Noyes Barber, Elisha Phelps, Ralph J. Ingersoll, *David Plant.

New York, 34.—*Daniel D. Barnard, Henry C. Martindale, *George O. Belden, Dudley Marvin, *Rudolph Bunner, *John Magee, C. C. Cambreleng, *John Maynard, *Samuel Chase, ‡Thomas J. Oakley, *John C. Clark, S. Van Rensselaer, ‡John D. Dickinson, Henry R. Storrs, *Jonas Earll, jr. James Strong, Daniel G. Garnsey, *John G. Stower, *Nathaniel Garrow, John W. Taylor, *John T. De Graff, Gulian C. Verplanck, John Hallock, jr. Aaron Ward, *Selah R. Hobbie, *John J. Wood, Martin Hoffman, Silas Wood, Jeromus Johnson, ‡David Woodcock, *Richard Keese, *Silas Wright, jr. Henry Markell, (*One vacancy.*)

New Jersey, 6.—Lewis Condict, Saml. Swan, George Holcombe, *Hedge Thomson, *Isaac Pierson, Ebenezer Tucker.

Delaware, 1.—†Kensey Johns.

Pennsylvania, 26.—William Adams, Charles Miner, †Samuel Anderson, John Mitchell, †Thomas Barlow, Samuel M'Kean, James Buchanan, Robert Orr, jr. †Richard Coulter, †William Ramsay, Chauncey Forward, †John Sergeant, †Joseph Frey, jr. James S. Stephenson, †Innes Green, †John B. Sterigere, Samuel D. Ingham, Andrew Stewart, George Kremer, †Joel B. Sutherland, †Adam King, Espy Van Horne, Joseph Lawrence, James Wilson, Daniel H. Miller, George Wolf.

Maryland, 9.—John Barney, †Michael C. Sprigg, Clement Dorsey, †Geo. C. Washington, †Levin Gale, John C. Weems, John Leeds Kerr, †Ephraim K. Wilson, Peter Little.

Virginia, 22.—Robert Allen, Nath. H. Claiborne, Mark Alexander, Thos. Davenport, William S. Archer, John Floyd, Wm. Armstrong, jr. Isaac Leffler, John S. Barbour Lewis Maxwell, ‡Philip P. Barbour, Charles F. Mercer, Burwell Bassett, William M'Coy, Thomas Newton, ‡Alexander Smyth, ‡John Randolph, Andrew Stevenson, William C. Rives, John Taliaferro, John Roane, James Trezvant.

North Carolina, 13.—Willis Alston, Gabriel Holmes, Daniel L. Barringer, John Long, John H. Bryan, Lemuel Sawyer, Samuel P. Carson, †Aug. H. Shepherd, Henry W. Connor, †Daniel Turner, ‡John Culpepper, Lewis Williams, †Thomas Hall.

South Carolina, 9.—John Carter, *William D. Martin, *Warren R Davis, Thomas R. Mitchell, William Drayton, *Wm. T. Nuckolls, James Hamilton, Starling Tucker, George M'Duffie.

Georgia, 7.—*John Floyd, ‡Wilson Lumpkin, *Tomlinson Fort, Wiley Thompson, Charles E. Haynes, (*Vacancy in room of* †George E. Climer, *J Forsyth, elected Governor.*

Kentucky, 12.—Richard A. Buckner, Thomas Metcalfe, James Clarke, Robert M'Hatton *Henry Daniel, Thomas P. Moore, Joseph Lecompte, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert P. Letcher, *Joel Yancey, *Chittenden Lyon, (*One Vacancy.*)

Tennessee, 9.—*John Bell, *Pryor Lee, John Blair, John H. Marable, *David Crockett, James C. Mitchell, *Robert Desha, James K. Polk, Jacob C. Isacks.

Ohio, 14.—Mordecai Bartley, John Sloane, Philemon Beecher, †William Stanbery ‡Wm. Creighton, Jr. Joseph Vance, †John Davenport, Samuel T. Vinton, James Findlay, Elisha Whittlesey, William M'Lean, John Woods, †William Russell, John C. Wright.

Louisiana, 3.—William L. Brent, Edward Livingston, Henry H. Curley.

Indiana, 3.—†Thomas H. Blake, †Oliver H. Smith, Jonathan Jennings.

Mississippi, 1.—William Haile.

Illinois, 1.—†Joseph Duncan.

Alabama, 3.—Gabriel P. Moore, John M'Kee, George W. Owen.

Missouri, 1.—†Edmund Bates.

DELEGATES.

Arkansas—Henry W. Conway.

Michigan—Austin E Wing.

Florida—Joseph M. White.

*†New Members.—‡Members of a previous Congress, but not of the last.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The *United States Gazette*, a paper published in Philadelphia, on the side of the Administration, and, distinguished for candor, fairness and moderation, presents the following view of the Presidential question in the state of Pennsylvania. *We will just remark*, that in the few counties from which returns have been received, comprising about two thirds of the whole number the ascertained gain of the Administration is within a trifle of 12,000 votes.

"The effect which the result of an election in one district has upon the votes in another, is well known to politicans, and has been largely calculated on by the wary politicians of the times. As independent chroniclers, we have no objection to giving circulation to the truth, let its ultimate influence effect us as it will—hence, after recording the success of the Adams ticket in this, city, we admit that a very large proportion of the members of our legislature are considered as Jackson men.

"But if the result of the Pennsylvania vote, is to be regarded as favourable to the cause of the administration, the greatest source of solicitation is, in our opinion, to be found in the district where the greater part, or perhaps the whole of the Jackson ticket has carried. In the city, it was *known* that the administration was strongest, and nothing could defeat the election of Mr. Sergeant, but the great partiality which the administration men entertained for the highly esteemed gentleman who was on the other ticket, whose name and whose virtues have so long been indentified with the party.

"The gentlemen elected to the assembly from the city, we have already stated, were not supported upon the national question. Their services, with one exception, were required to forward great works that they had already undertaken.

"But in districts where, 6 months ago, it was roundly asserted not fifty Adams' men could be mustered, the Jackson ticket has barely succeeded. It is in this light that those who look at the Pennsylvania election, must regard it—its progress in the change, is interesting as it is rapid and certain; and every day's report confirms our former assertion, that if the change should continue for the next year, with the same rapidity that has distinguished it for the last twelve months, the State of Pennsylvania will give its electoral vote for J. Q. Adams.

"Those who may regard our observations as worthy of note, will please to observe the contingency on which our prediction is founded."

The number of applicants for mail contracts, who recently visited Washington, is stated by the National Intelligencer, to have been between two and three hundred. Having expressed a desire to *call on*, and pay their respects to the President of the United States, they convened at Brown's Hotel, on the 17 h inst. and appointed a committee, consisting of Judge Austin, of Ohio, Mr. Rousseau and Miner, of Pa. to wait on the President and Secretary, to state the wishes of the Mail Contractors, and know at what hour it would be agreeable to receive their visit. The committee were received with great politeness, and informed that the President and Secretary would be happy to see them at 4 o'clock. Directly after dinner, the visiters again convened at Brown's and formed a procession, under the superintendance of Judge Austin, one of the committee, and proceeded in regular order, preceded by the elder members of the corps and the committee, with several couple of gentlemen from Ohio and Kentucky, from six feet to six feet six and seven inches in height, in the centre, and amounting to about one hundred in number, to the office of *Mr.* Clay, who, after being introduced to the gentlemen accompanied them to the house of the President, to whom they were introduced, and received with a cordial shake of the hand. *The President* conducted them through the different apartments, including the East room of the building, so celebrated for its story relative to its furniture; described the portraits and their painters, and indulged in that social feeling which so justly endears the magistrate of a free People to his constituents. The guests were then served with refreshments. The President drank the health of the Contractors, and wished them success in their progress "through Highways and Bye-ways." The gentlemen took their leave of the President in the same manner in which they had met him on their introduction—and formed the procession, returned to Brown's, and dispersed, apparently well pleased with having united in a token of respect for their Chief Magistrate and his Secretary.

The greater part of these gentlemen spent the same evening, by invitation, with the Postmaster General.—[*Norfolk Herald.*

"*Love was once a little boy.*"—A little boy aged fifteen years eloped last week from Berkshire, Mass. with a young ladav aged 18. The parents were made one.

Morgan not found!—The Albany Advertiser publishes an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rochester to his friend in that city, dated the 26th inst. which says, that the body found at Oak Orchard Creek, and since intered at Batavia, *proves not to be that of Morgan*, but of a man from Canada. This is proved "by the wife of the dead man which was found, that it was her husband. She proved that the clothes found on the body were those of her husband, or the same that he had on when he left home, and likewise that the shoes he had on were a pair that he bought at the time he left home; this was proved also by the person of whom he bought them. The tracts that were found in his pockets were proved to have been given him by a minister before he left. The wife and friends intend removing the body from Batavia to Canada, and have sent word to the Rochester committee of their intention. It is very generally believed that the body found was not that of Morgan.

Cure for Drunkenness.—Two men in Granville county, in this State, have been recently weaned from the deadful habit of intemperance by the use of this celebrated remedy.—These two instances furnish cogent testimony in behalf of the efficacy of the medicine; for the subjects operated on were far advanced in life; and, as their habit had been early formed, it was deeply rooted and inveterate. One of them has been personally known to one of the Editors of this paper from his earliest recollection. His fondness for spirituous liquor was not surpassed by the most beastly drunkard; a constant intemperate use of which had seriously affected his health, wasted his substance and injured his family; but he is now restored to temperance, health, usefulness and respectability. The Vermont Gazette mentions that, in twelve cases in which Dr. Chambers' medicine has been administered to intemperate persons in the village where that paper is printed, it has, without exception, proved effectual. If as much could be done in every other village in this country, what a desirable improvement would be produced in society!

[*Ral. Star.*

The Editor of the Warrenton Reporter, states in his last paper, that *he has* stricken from his subscription list, some dozen or fifteen persons, who from their remissness, seem to be insensible, that "punctuality is the soul of business." Really, the conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, is shameful, in regard to debts of this description.—*We* have known instances, not of very rare occurrence either, where a man after regularly receiving a paper for years, pleaded that he only intended to take it for one year and would not pay for a longer period; and we have known others to plead the statute of limitation in bar of a just claim. There is no money more hardly earned, than the subscriptions to Newspapers, and it is disgraceful for any one who has the ability, to hesitate to discharge his account when demanded.

[*Ral. Register.*

The New York Albion, of the 27th ult. gives the following information:

"*Treaty of Ghent.*—The Commissioners for settling the boundary, under the seventh article of the above Treaty, have, after much labor, and patient investigation, this day closed their labors, and made their final reports to their respective Governments. It is gratifying, to state, that the aforesaid Commissioners have amicably determined by far the largest portion of the line; two points only have been referred to the Governments, viz: one affecting St. George's Island, below the Sault de Marie, in the water communication between Lakes Huron and Superior, Northwest of that Lake and Lac La Pluie. The Commissioners, it will be recollected; are ANTHONY BARCLAY, Esq. and Gen. P. B. PORTER."

By the steam boat Richmond last evening we learn (says the Norfolk Herald of Monday) that Niblo's Tavern, in Petersburg, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire is said to have caught in an upper apartment. *We* have no particulars. The establishment was very valuable, and the Post-Office was kept in a part of the lower floor.

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1827.

The friends and supporters of General Jackson have drawn out Mr. Markley for the purpose of substantiating the charge of bargain and intrigue against Mr. Clay and his friends, but in this as in every other instance, they have completely failed; for instead of proving the imputations, the statement of Mr. Markley goes far to refute them, and fully convinces us that there were no negociations between the friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay pending the last Presidential election—and that the charge has been made without the least shadow of evidence to support it. The letter of Mr. Markley is too lengthy for the limits of a weekly journal; and besides, we do not believe that any unprejudiced man can want further testimony than that of Mr. Buchanan to satisfy him of the utter fallacy of the charge.

To Correspondents.—A communication signed "Nick," shall be noticed by us more particularly next week.

Administration Meeting

IN ELIZABETH-CITY, N. C.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pasquotank County friendly to the present administration held at the Court-House on the 10th inst. pursuant to previous notice, Gen. WILLIAM GREGORY was called to the chair and Col. Leml. C. Moore was appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed in a very appropriate speech by Isaac N. Lamb, Esq. and on motion Dr. Wm. Martin, Dr. Samuel Mathews, Isaac N. Lamb, Ambrose Knox, Jno. C. Ehringhaus and Charles R. Kinney were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who after having retired for a short time reported the following:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—

It is the high and peculiar privilege of every American not only freely to canvass the measures of the government under which he lives, but also to be heard in the choice of the men he would select to administer that government. This, it is believed, would form a sufficient justification for the measures we propose to adopt. Desirous however of shewing to the world that we are not assembled for the mere purpose of exercising a privilege useless to ourselves and unnecessary to the community, we deem it proper to develope the motives by which we are governed and the objects we have in view.

The selection of the first officer in the Republic, is the discharge of a duty which no man in our land, who properly estimates the value of his birth right, can view with unconcern.

In preferring the present incumbent for the next President, we do not hold ourselves out to the world as the supporters of every measure adopted by the administration. So various are the interests of this great nation, that it cannot be expected from human wisdom, so to administer its government as to meet or merit universal approbation.

So long as we believe that our rulers possess the concentrated talents of the nation, and so long as we believe the whole force of their united intellect is directed with a single eye to the happiness and prosperity of the country; we shall be unwilling to change them. This, from a calm and attentive examination of their measures, we do verily believe. It is true indeed that the administration has been assailed with the most rancorous animosity—no charge, which the venom of party malignity or disappointed ambition could suggest, has been left unpreferred. The grossest corruption has been imputed to the two first officers of the government, and if the broad and unsupported assertions of their enemies would establish their guilt, it could no longer be doubted. Had they been thus guilty, the proofs must have existed, and the same evidence which would justify the charge, would have convinced the nation of its truth. But we have seen their court investigation and we have seen their accusers shrink from the contest. We have heard the witnesses to whom they appealed for the truth of the charges, fearlessly and publicly announce their innocence to the world. When those on whom the accusers themselves rely, to establish the guilt, utterly deny the charge; and when we reflect that some of these are opposed to the administration and interested by the strong inducement of party excitement to sustain the accusation, we can no longer doubt their innocence—nor can we doubt, that a high minded nation jealous of their liberty, but prompt to vindicate the innocent will also acquit them of the charge, and brand the name of their calumniators with deserved opprobrium.

We do not wish to detract from the well earned reputation of that distinguished captain, who is a candidate for the Presidential chair. We admit his important services to our country—we acknowledge with pleasure his claims upon our gratitude; nor do we deny his patriotism. We are not of the number who labor to tarnish his laurels or expose his faults. Whatever they may be, we would willingly draw over them an oblivious veil, and gladly erase from his escutcheon the errors with which justly, or unjustly, he has been charged. But in our choice of the person to fill that high office, we cannot permit our gratitude for signal services or our admiration of mighty deeds, to mislead our judgment. We cannot consent to yield the claim of superior information, and long tried & faithful civic services, to military achievements. We do not deny that General Jackson has talents to administer the government, but we do say that if he have them, the nation has no evidence of it. His warmest supporters would not consent to rest his claim to our suffrages upon his labors in the senate, or civil acquirements. It cannot be denied, that but for the successful result of the battle of New Orleans, his name would never have been announced as a candidate for so important a trust. For Mr. Adams, we confidently claim the very first rank among the civilians and statesmen of our country. More than twenty years of public service, and the unlimited confidence of three successive Presidents are the proofs we adduce in support of his claims. These are proofs not to be denied and claims not to be disregarded. We believe a peaceful policy, the true one for the nation; and that the qualification of the President should be that of the statesman rather than the warrior.

Wherefore resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the leading measures of the present administration are conformable to the policy adopted by Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and that this meeting will use all laudable means to insure the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, that we respectfully invite the friends of the administration in the several counties in this electoral district to have meetings and appoint delegates to meet in the town of Hertford on 2nd Monday of Feb. 1828, to select some proper person to be placed on the electoral ticket for this district.

Resolved, that we invite the co-operation of the friends of the present administration in each electoral district in the State, and that we respectfully recommend, to them the adoption of similar measures.

Resolved, that we invite the correspondence of the several corresponding committees throughout the State.

Resolved, that the following gentlemen be appointed a corresponding committee viz: Joseph Parker, Dr. Wm. Martin, Dr. Saml. Mathews, Isaac N. Lamb, J. C. Ehringhaus, Wm. S. Hinton, jr. Thos. Harvey, Edmund Blount, Addison Whedbee, Lemuel C. Moore, Ambrose Knox, Wm. T. Relfe, Joshua A. Pool, Thos. L. Shannonhouse and Aaron White.

Resolved, that Ambrose Knox, Isaac N. Lamb and Wm. S. Hinton, jr. Esquires, be appointed delegates to meet at Hertford on the 2nd Monday in Feb. next, to carry into effect the second resolution.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth-City Star.

WM. GREGORY, Chairman,
LEML. C. MOORE, Sec'ry.

From Europe.

Capt. Crabtree, of the ship Richmond, has furnished us with London papers to the 4th Oct. three days later than before received.

GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

We received last night Brussels papers to the 30th ult. They inform us that PAUL BUONAPARTE, LUCIEN'S second son, had effected his escape from the Roman States, and arrived at Corfu on his way to Greece, in the disguise of a valet de chambre to a friend of his, and under the name of *Luici Antonello*. Lord *Cochrane's* nephew having arrived the same day (the 16th ult.) from *Marseilles*; the two young volunteers intended to sail together the day after for the seat of their future exploits. The Turks at Prevesa having heard of the declaration of the Allied powers, were filled with apprehension, and had sent a pressing application to *Reschid Pacha* for reinforcements, without which they said that they could not prevent that fortress from falling into the hands of the Greeks, if it should be attacked.

(*From the Courier Francais of Monday*)

PARIS, Sept. 30.

A report is spread, that the affairs of the Greeks have taken a more favourable turn; that a Russian Consul to the Greek Government has been appointed, and that Count *Capo D'Istria* was going to be officially recognized as President of Greece by the three Allied Powers.

ITEMS.

We understand that both the drivers of the stages, one of which was overturned, have run away and left their families, for fear of a prosecution in consequence of the death of Bishop Kemp.—[*Dem. Press.*

A lady at *Washing*, who has been sometime the sole "editor and proprietor," of a literary periodical, advertises for a partner." *We*, are married, and cannot come.—[*Ibid.*

A paragraph under the head of Constantinople, August 5th, says—"Yesterday, a quantity of Greek *heads* arrived from Salonica."

The New Haven Chronicle announces that the number of Freshmen, at Yale College, will amount this autumn, to nearly eighty; and that the Theological and Law departments will contain more students than at any former period.

In some parts of Ohio, corn sells for 12 1-2 cents per bushel; rye 25 cents; flour $2 50 cents per barrel; butter 6 1-4 cents per pound; bacon 2 1-2 cents; and poultry proportionally cheap.

The London Gazette of Sep. 12, contains an Order in Council, placing the vessels of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, the State of Colombia, and the United States of *Mexico*, upon the same footing in the British ports as British vessels, those States having extended the same privilege to British vessels.

We are sorry to hear, says the U States Gazette, of the failure of an extensive mercantile house in New York. *We* understand that about 40 ships will, for an uncertain time, be struck out from the commercial equipage of the country, and several hundred persons be deprived of their accustomed employment. *When* a man of honest enterprise fails 'tis a serious public calamity.

A fact is mentioned in the Richmond Enquirer, highly creditable to the wife of *Swilson*, the absconded Teller of the Bank of Virginia. Before he disappeared, he enclosed her $5000, which she promptly and honorably delivered to the Bank, refusing to participate in his ill-gotten gains. It is reported, that the sum missing exceeds the original estimate—and that it will not probably fall short of $50.000.

DIED,

In this place, on Monday the 12th instant, Mr. JOHN N. HAGENAU, aged 70 years and one month.

Mr. Hagenau was a native of the City of Sunsbury, in Germany, arrived in Philadelphia in July 1784, and has ever since remained in the United States.

Few persons ever emigrated with better prospects to this country, than Mr. H. and few have ever met with more vicissitudes than him; but notwithstanding all his misfortunes, he invariably sustained the character of an honest man.

After a residence of 16 years in Philadelphia, Mr. H. came to Norfolk, where he remained for a long time; but has lived in this place since May 1823.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

7th, Schr. Union, Willis, from Beaufort, fish to the master.

9th, Schr. Eliza Richmond, Bray, from New-York, with merchdze. to B. Tisdale, L. C. Moore, R. Wyatt, J. C. Ehringhaus, C. G. Homer, and others.

10th, Schr. Eastern Star, Baker, from N. York, in ballast.

" Schr. Chance, French, from Boston, with merchdze. to sundries.

" Schr. Packet, Bell, from Beaufort, fish to the master.

CLEARED.

10th, Schr. Polly Rider, Dunlap, for West Indies, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

13th, Schr. Franklin, Gillett, for West Indies, staves and shingles by Wm. Messinger.

Taken Up

By the Subscriber, sometime in the early part of this month, near the Light Boat at the mouth of the River, a CANOE about 19 feet long and 4 feet wide, with mast, sail, sprit, rudder and tiller. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges; otherwise she will be disposed of agreeable to law.

S. Barney.

Nov. 14. Bt.

NEW GOODS.

Seasonable Useful & Fashionable.

Just received by the schooners Madison's Barge, and Eliza Richmond, from New-York, a large and valuable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. consisting of the following articles:

BLUE, mixture and drab Cloths & Cassimeres,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Swansdown, Velentia and silk Vestings,
Lion Skin, Baize and coarse Woollens,
Irish Linen, black and brown do.
Callicoes, in great variety of patterns, some very beautiful,
Jaconet, Swiss and tamboured muslin Dresses,
Cambricks and muslins of every description and quality,
Worked muslin, Capes, Collars, Prints and Pellerenes.

A general and beautiful assortment of

Silks and Crapes,

Figured and plain Satin,
Sattin Levantine, French Italian and India Lutestring,
Sarcanetts and Sinchews,
Colored and black Gros de Naples,
Plain and figured Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Figured Mandarine & Nankin crape Robes,
Black and colored Bombazetts, excellent quality,
Crimson, black and plaid Circassians,
Valentia, Russia & cassimere shawls,
Denmark and cotton, do. do.
Silk and crape Shawls—and a great variety of Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Thread and bobinet lace filling and edging,
Lace Veils, Handkerchiefs & Capes,
Ribbands, a general and beautiful assortment,
Elegant Bracelets, waist Bands, Clasps, Breast Pins and fancy Earrings,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Rare point and duffle Blankets.

One case ladies Leghorn HATS, some of which are very fine.

Domestic Goods.

Bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirting,
Plaids, Stripes and Checks,
Sattinetts of good quality, very cheap,
Straw Bonnetts, Windsor Chairs,
Shoes, of every description,
Fur and Wool Hats,
Powder and Shot,
Paints, Oil and Glass.

Groceries.

Coffee, Sugar, Spirits, Soap, Candles, Raisins, Flour, Tobacco, Pork, Salt, &c.

ALSO,

Pit and cross cut Saws, Axes, Files, and a general assortment of Cutlery.

Crockery, Glass and stone ware Castings, and a few Casks of Stone Lime. For sale on reasonable terms by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth City, Nov 14.

LOST

On Sunday last, between this place and the branch about two miles from here on the road leading to Newbegun Creek, a gold watch Seal and Key. The finder shall be amply rewarded by leaving them at this office.

Nov. 14. Bt.

To Journeymen Taylors.

The Subscriber will give good wages and constant employment to two first rate Journeymen Taylors, if application be made immediately.

Geo. Kellinger.

The Subscriber

Has just received from New-York, per schr. Eliza Richmond, a very general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy Goods,

which will be sold cheap.—Particulars in the next.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Cheese by the cask, and coffee by the bag, very low for cash.

L. C. Moore.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Episcopal Watchman.

The Sabbath Morning.

How calm comes on this holy day!—
Morning unfolds the eastern sky,
And upward takes her lofty way,
Triumphant to her throne on high.
Earth glorious wakes, as o'er her breast
The morning flings her rosy ray,
And blushing from her dreamless rest,
Unveils her to the gaze of day;
So still the scene, each wakeful sound
Seems hallowed music breathing round.

The night winds to their mountain caves,
The morning mists to heaven's blue steep
And to their ocean depths the waves
Are gone, their holy rest to keep.
'Tis tranquil all—around—above—
The forests far which bound the scene
Are peaceful as their Maker's love,
Like hills of everlasting green.
And clouds like earthly barriers stand
Or bulwarks of some viewless land.

Each tree that lifts its arm in air,
Or hangs its pensive head from high,
Seems bending at its morning prayer,
Or whispering with the hours gone by:
This holy morning, Lord, is thine!
Let silence sanctify thy praise—
Let heaven and earth in love combine,
And morning stars their music raise!
For 'tis the day—joy—joy—ye dead—
When death and hell were captive led!

Female Piety.

"There is a charm in female worth,
That's brighter far than beauty's eye;"
A cherub of celestial birth,
An heir apparent of the sky.

'Tis worth that beauty cannot give,
'Tis worth descending from on high;
Nor here on earth will deign to live
But an offering for the sky.

'Tis virgin innocence and love,
'Tis mental worth—the wind's bright eye,
That sees below, as 'twere above,
Our thoughts recorded in the sky.

'Tis heavenly worth that God will own,
When from his throne his angels fly
With power to call his children home,
To live forever in the sky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Trenton Emporium.

The Last Herring.

"Hoot away despair,
Nor yield to sorrow—
The blackest sky may wear
A sunny face to-morrow."

It was a Saturday night, and the widow of the Pine Cottage sat by her blazing faggots with her five tattered children at her side, endeavoring, by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom that pressed upon her mind. For a year her own feeble hand had provided for her helpless family, for she had no supporter—she sought no friend in all the wide unfriendly world around. But that mysterious Providence, the wisdom of whose ways are above human comprehension, had visited her with wasting sickness, and her little means had become exhausted. It was now, too, mid winter and the snow lay heavy and deep thro' all the surrounding forests, while storms still seemed gathering in the heavens, and the driving wind roared amidst the bending pines, and rocked her puny mansion.

The last herring smoked upon the coals before her; it was the only article of food she possessed; and no wonder if her forlorn desolate state brought up in her lone bosom, all the anxieties of a mother, when she looked upon the children; and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart swellings of despair to rise, even though she knew that HE whose promise is to the widow, and to the orphan, cannot forget his word.—Providence had, many years before, taken from her her eldest son, who went from her forest home to try his fortune on the seas, since which she had heard no note or tiding of him—and in latter times, had, by the hand of death, deprived her of the companion and staff of her worldly pilgrimage, in the person of her husband. Yet to this hour she had been upborne; she had not only been able to provide for her little flock, but had never lost an opportunity of ministering to the wants of the miserable and destitute.

The indolent may well bear with poverty while the ability to gain sustenance remains. The individual who has but his own wants to supply, may suffer with fortitude the winter of want—his affections are not wounded, his heart is not wrung. The most desolate in populous cities, may hope, for charity has not quite closed her hand and heart, and shut her eyes on misery. But the industrious mother of helpless and depending children—far from the reach of human charity, has none of these to console her, and such an one was the widow of the Pine Cottage; but as she bent over the fire and took up the last scanty remnant of food to spread before the children, her spirits seem to brighten up, as by some sudden and mysterious impulse, and Cowper's beautiful lines came uncalled across the mind.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust him for his grace,
Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face.

The smoking herring was scarcely laid upon the table when a gentle rap at the door, and the loud barking of the dog attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it, and a weary traveller in tattered garments, and apparently in indifferent health, entered and begged a lodging, and a mouthful of food. "for" said he, "it is now 24 hours since I tasted bread." The widow's heart bled anew, as under a fresh complication of distress; for her sympathies lingered not round her fireside. She hesitated not now; rest, and a share of all she had, she proffered to the stranger. "We shall not be forsaken," said she, "or suffer deeper for an act of charity."

The traveller drew near the board—but when he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes towards heaven in astonishment—"and is this all your store?" said he—"and a share of this do you offer to one you know not? then never saw I charity before! but madam" said he continuing, "do you not wrong your children by giving part of their last mouthful to a stranger? "Ah," said the poor widow, and the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said it, "I have a boy, a darling son, somewhere on the face of the wide world, unless heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you as I would that others should act towards him. God, who sent manna from heaven, can provide for us as he did for Israel- and how should I, this night offend Him, if my son should be a wanderer, destitute as you, and he should have provided for him a home even poor as this—were I to turn you unrelieved away."

The widow ended, and the stranger springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms—"God has indeed provided just such a home for your wandering son—and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress—my mother! oh my mother!"

It was her long lost son; returned to her bosom, from the Indies abounding in riches. He had chosen that disguise that he might the more completely surprise his family; and never was surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. That humble residence in the forest was exchanged for one comfortable and indeed beautiful, in the valley, and the widow lived long with her delightful employments of virtue; and at this day the passer by is often pointed to the luxuriant willow, that spreads its branches broad and green above her grave, while he listens to the recital of this simple and homely, but not altogether worthless tale.

From Dick's Christian Philosopher.

The Ocean.

The ocean surrounds the earth on all sides, and penetrates into the interior parts of different countries, sometimes by large openings, and frequently by small straits. Could the eye take in this immense sheet of waters at one view, it would appear the most august object under the whole heavens. It occupies a space on the surface of the globe at least three times greater than that which is occupied by the land, comprehending an extent of 48 millions of square miles. Though the ocean, strictly speaking, is but *one* immense body of waters, extending in different directions, yet different names have been appropriated to different portions of its surface. That portion of its waters which rolls between the Western coast of America, and the eastern shores of Asia, is called the *Pacific* ocean: and that portion which separates Europe and Africa from America, the *Atlantic* ocean. Other portions are termed the *Northern*, *Southern* and *Indian* oceans. When its waters penetrate into the land, they form what are termed gulfs, and Mediterranean seas. But without following it thro' all its windings and divisions, I shall simply state a few general facts.

With regard to the *depth* of this body of water, no certain calculations have yet been formed. Beyond a certain depth, it has hitherto been found unfathomable. We know, in general, that the depth of the sea increases gradually as we leave the shore; but we have reason to believe that this increase of depth continues only to a certain distance.—The numerous, islands scattered every where through the ocean, demonstrate that the bottom of the waters, so far from uniformly sinking, sometimes rises into lofty mountains. It is highly probable, that the depth of the sea is somewhat in proportion to the elevation of the land; for there is some reason to conclude, that the present bed of the ocean formed the inhabited part of the ancient world, previous to the general deluge, and that we are now occupying the bed of the former ocean! and, if so, its greatest depth will not exceed four or five miles; for there is no mountain that rises higher above the level of the sea. But the sea has never been actually sounded to a greater depth than a mile and 66 feet. Along the coast, its depth has always been found proportionate to the height of the shore; where the coast is high and mountainous, the sea that washes it is deep, but where the coast is low, the water is shallow. To calculate the *quantity of water* it contains, we must, therefore, suppose a medium depth. If we reckon its average depth at two miles, it will contain 296 millions of cubical miles of water. We shall have a more specific idea of this enormous mass of water, if we consider that it is sufficient to cover the whole globe, to the height of more than eight thousand feet: and if this water were reduced to one spherical mass, it would form a globe of more than eight hundred miles in diameter. With regard to its *bottom*—as the sea covers so great a portion of the globe, we should, no doubt, by exploring its interior, discover a vast number of interesting objects. So far as the bed of the ocean has been explored, it is found to bear a great resemblance to the surface of the dry land; being, like it, full of plains, caverns, rocks, and mountains, some of which are abrupt and almost perpendicular, while others rise with a gentle acclivity, and sometimes tower above the water, and form Islands. The materials, too, which compose the bottom of the sea, are the same which form the basis of the dry land. It also resembles the land in another remarkable particular; many fresh springs, and even rivers rise out of it; an instance of which occurs near *Goa*, on the Western coast of Hindostan, and in the Mediterranean sea, not far from Marseilles. The sea sometimes assumes *different colors*. The materials which compose its bottom, cause it to reflect different hues in different places; and its appearance is also affected by the winds and the sun, while the clouds that pass over it communicate all their varied and fleeting colors. When the sun shines, it is green; when he gleams through a fog, it is yellow; near the poles it is black; while in the torrid zone, its color is often brown; and, on certain occasions, it assumes a luminous appearance, as if sparkling with fire.

Such is the ocean, a most stupendous scene of Omnipotence, which forms the most magnificent feature of the globe we inhabit. When we stand on the sea shore and cast our eyes over the expanse of its waters, till the sky and the waves seem to mingle; all that the eye can take into survey, is but an inconsiderable speck, less than the hundred thousanth part of the whole of this vast abyss. If every drop of water can be divided into 26 millions of distinct parts, as some philosophers have demonstrated, what an immense assemblage of watery particles must be contained in the unfathomable caverns of the ocean? Here the powers of calculation are completely set at defiance; and an image of infinity, immensity, and endless duration, is presented to the mind. This mighty expanse of waters is the grand reservoir of nature, and the source of evaporation which enriches the earth with fertility and verdure. Every cloud which floats in the atmosphere, and every fountain, and rivulet, and flowing stream, are indebted to this inexhausted source for those watery treasures which they distribute through every region of the land. In fine, whether we consider the ocean as rearing its tremendous billows in the midst of the tempest, or as stretched out in a smooth expanse; whether we consider its innumerable beings which glide thro' the rolling waves—we cannot but be struck with astonishment at the grandeur of that Omnipotent Being who holds its waters "in the hollow of his hand," and who has said to its foaming surges: "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

Sermon for Bachelors.

The Hartford Mirror contains a lay sermon, for the special benefit of the N. York Bachelors' Club, founded on the following text:

"*And they called Rachel and said unto her, wilt thou go with this man, and she said I will go.*" Genesis, c. 25, v. 58.

In those times, ceremony, formality, sighing, and sentiment, were altogether unknown. Rebecca was a sensible girl, and jumped at the first good offer. We could have picked out a better text to preach before the honorable and venerable fraternity, viz:

"*Jacob kissed Rachel.*"

That's something substantial for Bachelor's to say grace over; the text was for the benefit of Rebecca altogether.

"*Jacob kissed Rachel*
And lifted up his voice and wept."

How pathetic. The fact is, time and the fashions make strange inroads upon poor human nature.—Here was Jacob scouring the country to look for and obtain a wife, and on a fine sunny day in the valley of *Padanaram*, he saw her at a distance, drawing water from a well, being barefoot, and without the least ceremony. He then ran towards her and in the language of the good book, he "Kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept." But notwithstanding we have no account that Rachel boxed his ears for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence, would have been done, particularly in "Good Society." The truth is, we are too refined in our notions, to take patterns from the rustic simplicity of our first parents; and our wives would never call their husband, "My Lord," and wait until they had dined, as your mothers did of yore.—[*N. Y. Enq.*

Maternal Love.

If there is one human feeling free from the impulses of earthly frailty, that tells us in the slightest breathings of its celestial origin, it is that of a mother's love—a mother's chaste, overwhelming and everlasting love for her children.

The name of mother is our childhood's talisman—our refuge, and our safeguard in all our misery; 'tis the first half formed word that falls from the babling tongue, the first idea that dawns on the opening mind; the first, the fondest and the most lasting tie in which affection can bind the heart of man! It is from the beginning the same and unchangeable. It owes not its being to this world, or the things in this world, but is independent and self-existent: enduring whilst the pulse of life animates the breast that fosters it; and if there be any thing of mortality that survives the grave, surely its best and noblest passion will never perish. Oh! it is a pure and holy emulation of heaven's mercy, implanted in the heart of woman for the dearest and nicest purpose, to be at once her truest and most sacred pleasure, and the safety and blessing of her offspring.

'Tis not a selfish passion, depending on its permanency or the reciprocations of advantages; but on its sincerity. It caseth not itself, and centres but in the happiness of its object; and when the welfare of that object is at stake, it putteth away and knoweth not weariness. It is not excited by form or feature, but rather by a happy perversion of perception, imbues all things with an imaginary beauty.

It watches over our helpless infancy with the ceaseless benignity of a guardian angel, anticipates every childish wish, honors every wayward fancy, soothes every transient sorrow, sings our sweet lullaby to rest, & cradles us on its warm and throbbing breast; and when pain and sickness prey upon the fragile form, what medicine is there like a mother's kisses? what quieting pillow like a mother's bosom? Or when launched into the wide ocean of a tempestuous world, what eye gazes on our adventurous voyage, with all the eagerness of maternal fondness, amid the sad yet not unpleasant contest of hopes and fears, and deep anxieties. When the rugged path of life has been bravely, patiently and nobly trodden; when prosperity smiled upon us; when virtue upheld us amid the world's temptations; virtue which she herself planted in us; and when Fame has bound her laurels round us, is there a heart that throbs with a livelier or more grateful pleasure than a mother's?

True Politeness.

Politeness is a just medium, between formality and rudeness: it is in fact nature regulated by quick discernment, which proportions itself to every situation, and every character; it is a restraint laid by reason and benevolence on every irregularity of temper, of appetite and passion. It accommodates itself to the fantastic laws of custom and fashion, as long as they are not inconsistent with the higher obligations of virtue and religion.

To give efficacy and grace to politeness it must be accompanied by some degree of taste as well as delicacy; and although its foundation must be rooted in the heart it is not perfect without a knowledge of the world.

In society it is the happy medium which blends the most discordant nature; it imposes silence on the loquacious and inclines the most reserved to furnish their share of the conversation; it represses the despicable but common ambition of being the most eminent character in the scene; it increases the general degree of being mutually agreeable, takes off the offensive edge of raillery and gives delicacy to wit; it preserves subordination, reconciles ease with propriety; like other valuable qualities, its value is best estimated when it is absent.

No greatness can awe into servility, no intimacy can sink it into coarse familiarity; to superiors, it is respectful freedom; to inferiors, it is unassuming good nature: to equals, every thing that is charming, studying, anticipating and attending to all things, yet at the same time apparently disengaged and careless.

Such is true politeness; by people of wrong heads and unworthy hearts disgraced in its two extremes; and by the generality of mankind confined within the narrow bounds of mere good breeding, which is only one branch of it.

Extract.

When neighbours dwell together in peace, and visit in friendship, converse for useful improvement, or harmless amusement, take part in each other's prosperity and adversity, concur in the government of their families, are candid to excuse and careful to excuse each other's trivial or accidental failings; studious to reform real and dangerous faults; when all abide in their calling, and quietly perform their own business, and meddle not with the temporal concerns of others, a blessing will attend their designs. Their intercourse will be easy, pleasing and virtuous: and a foundation will be laid for the happiness of succeeding generations. But if each is bound up within himself and looks with unfeeling indifference on all around him or beholds his inferior with envy; if every meeting is filled with impertinent and angry controversy, and every visit employed in tattling and backbiting;—if neighbor defames neighbor, and each watches for advantage against the other;—if an acquaintance receive you with feigned smiles of pleasure and friendly greetings, but debases your character, when your back is turned; if every brother will endeavor to supplant, and every neighbor will walk in slanders, one had better live to the solitary mountains, and dwell alone in the earth.

BARROW.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

To see two rational beings, in the glow of youth and hope, which invests life with the halo of happiness, appear together, & openly acknowledging their preference for each other, voluntarily enter into a league of perpetual friendship, and call heaven and earth to witness the sincerity of the solemn vows—to think of the endearing connexion, the important consequences, the final separation, that kindles to ecstacy at their union must at length be quenched in the tears of mourning!—but while life continues, they are to participate in the same joys, to endure the like sorrows, to rejoice and weep in unison. This is the most interesting specticle that social life exhibits.

A professor, lecturing upon *heat*, observed that one of its most conspicuous properties was the power of expanding all bodies. A humorous student arose from his seat & asked, "Is that the reason why the days in warm weather are longer than those in cold?"